Epichirostenotes

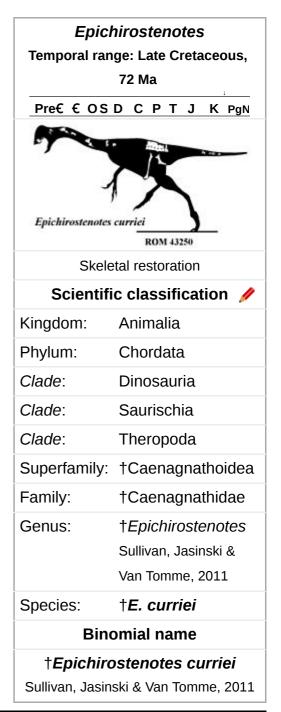
Epichirostenotes is a genus of <u>oviraptorosaurian</u> <u>dinosaur</u> from the <u>late Cretaceous</u>. *Epichirostenotes* is known from an incomplete skeleton found in 1923 at the <u>Horseshoe Canyon Formation</u>, in strata dated to about 72 million years ago. [1] It was first named by Robert M. Sullivan, Steven E. Jasinski and Mark P.A. van Tomme in <u>2011</u> and the <u>type species</u> is *Epichirostenotes curriei*. Its <u>holotype</u>, **ROM 43250**, had been assigned to <u>Chirostenotes pergracilis</u> by Hans-Dieter Sues in 1997.[1]

See also

Timeline of oviraptorosaur research

References

1. Robert M. Sullivan, Steven E. Jasinski and Mark P.A. Van Tomme (2011). "A new caenagnathid Ojoraptorsaurus boerei, n. gen., n. sp. (Dinosauria, Oviraptorosauria), from the Upper Ojo Alamo Formation (Naashoibito Member), San Juan Basin, New Mexico" (http://www.robertmsullivanphd.com/uploads/169._Sullivan_et_al._Ojoraptorsaurus_COLOR.pdf) (PDF). Fossil Record 3. New Mexico Museum of Natural History and Science Bulletin. 53: 418–428.



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